Written for THE EVENING STAR. FARM AND GARDEN. Culture of Japan Persimmons-Current

plants so fresh and tender that when the first frost comes many roots will be killed. There is no doubt that considerable injury is done to lawns by unduly prolonging the growing period of the grasses. Spraying acts principally upon the top growth of the plants, and most of the water is absorbed before it can sink into the ground and reach the roots. As Worms Ravages-Useful Hints. There can be no doubt of the increasing popsink into the ground and reach the roots. As a result the tops of the plants are stimulated, ularity of the Japan persimmon, and of its being a profitable market fruit, fresh or dried. It is grown in many orchards now, not only for the market, but for the home table. It is rapidly becoming a standard crop, and fruit-growers annually devote more attention to improving it. It is a fruit that is really little known by the average fruit-lover. When in the immature state it is quite astringent, and before it can be sent to distant markets it is necessary to dry it and put it up after the manner of Smyrna figs. I have found a ready market for all that I have thus sent off, and from the returns received I feel satisfied that the fruit will seil much better than the Smyrna figs. It is a fancy fruit, or should be packed as such, and the greater care and taste exer-cised in putting it up in neat, tidy form, the

better will the returns be.

The varieties that I have found to be the most profitable to raise are: Zingi, the smallest but very sweet and of good quality; imperial, a larger kind, from 2 to 3 inches in diameter; among, an exceedingly prolific pro-ducer and a late bearer; hackeye, seedless, kurokumo and hyahume. I keep them in finely pulverized rich soil. In such a soil a young tree will bear from twenty to fifty peramons in one year. They are heavy bearers at a very early age, and the number of per-simmons that some of the prolific bearers pro-duce in one season often renders it necessary to pull some of them off before maturity to save the tree from breaking. They should never be raised from the seed. The only reliable method of propagating them is by budding or grafting on the native tree. GEO. WILSON.

Current Worms Again.

Out here in Illinois the current worms are hard at their destructive work again, and farmers are diligently fighting them with hellebore and other insect washes. Some started in earlier, and saved many of their bushes. As soon as small holes were seen in the young currant and gooseberry leaves, powdered white hellebore, mixed with water in the proportion of one ounce of the poison to one pailful of water was applied unremittingly. In a long course of experience with this fruit I have never sionally with a small trowel. This allows the yet found anything so effective as the above wash for currant worms. I have sometimes found it necessary to make several applications before the worms were thoroughly exterminated, and have often been compelled to syringe and makes small passageways for the water to trickle through. If plenty of water is then supplied the plants there is no reason why flowers should not be blooming in the garden until late autumn. I have had annuals flowering until the first frost of the year nipped them. the worms destroying the bushes. The principal thing is to begin early enough in the season, and not wait until after the worms have nearly stripped the bushes of their leaves. The fruit such bushes will never ripen as nicely as that on bushes well supplied with green foliage.
Young cabbage plants have also been destroyed by the hundreds this spring by the cabbage worm. I have just been looking at a cabbage field of my neighbor's, and the sight was such as to make one discouraged in raising vegetables for the market. The plants that were not eaten off down to the stem were so ragged looking that nothing could ever come of them. There were nearly 12,000 plants, all of which are to be plowed up and turned under to make manure for the next crop. These plants might have been saved had the gardener thoroughly sprayed them with pyrethreum, mixing one ounce of it to two gallons of water. The worms, however, are difficult to kill, and it is necessary to reach each one of the pests with the liquid, and cover them with it. Otherwise they will escape, and continue their work of eating the leaves and breeding young ones. I have had more success in mixing the pyrethreum with flour and then sifting the white mixture over and under the plants. One can then see just where he has sprinkled, and in going over the plants.

see where he has missed in spots.

A. B. BARBETT. and in going over the plants the second time

Another Way to Graft the Grape.

To make use of the wood of a new seedling right after its first year's fruiting, I often adopt a way of my own in grafting. I do not approve much of layering, as I think it is exhausting and prevents the wood from increasing rapidly. Similarly do I dislike to graft upon an old stump. If I want to graft new vines of choice variety on new grounds I usually take strong two or three-year vines for stocks. I prepare a cion then from fourteen to eighteen inches long and graft it on the stock, tying them securely together. The stock is planted in the ground the same as in the vineyard, only with greater care. There is an advantage in using the long cion for this work. They do not dry up and die, as short ones often do. But the particular part of this style of grafting is that one or two buds are left on the stump below the union of cion and stock. In the old way this was neglected, and if the cion failed to unite with the stock the plant never came to anything. No more vines die according to this method then in the ordinary way, and there is always a certainty of some of the buds coming to something. They throw out new supporting roots, which very much hastens the union between cion and

I never use clay nor cow dung in this work to exclude air and prevent drying up. By us-ing long grafts the soil can be firmed around butt of the cion, a couple of inches above the union, so that all purposes are answered. It is better, however, to finish with a mulch of fine loose soil. This method has been adopted fine loose soil. This method has been adopted at different times for grafting old vines, but it is quite new for young, choice varieties. The advantage about it is that there is a considerable saving of time. One does not have to wait several years to propagate the vines from the wood of the new varieties. Less valuable wood can be utilized for the stocks, and no time lost after the valuable varieties are re-ceived. The cions can be shipped to the vineyard, and grafted on the stocks at once, and the whole planted as described. In my trial of a number of styles of grafting new varieties, I have found that this one far excelled all of the S. W. CHAMBERS.

Removing Raspberry Canes. The exact time for removing the raspberry canes is a debatable question with many hordculturists, but in my opinion the vines do better if the canes are cut away right after the berries have been picked. If they are left until later an unnecessary amount of the vine's vitality goes into them, and is lost without any compensating gain. After the berries have been produced the canes have served their purpose, and they are of no further use. If they are allowed to live and die a natural death the drain upon the soil and plant is consider-able. When removed all the nourishment furnished by the roots go to make the young canes strong and vigorous, so that they are better developed and matured for the following sea-son. There is also another advantage in early pruning. The green canes cut easier than the dried ones, and the plant is not half-pulled out of its bed in the operation of severing the large stalks. To avoid pulling the plant hand-shears rather than a knife should be used for this work. Blackberry vines can be pruned in the same way, with similar beneficial results. Some claim that by leaving the canes on until early spring the young shoots are thus pro-tected, but the injury to these is usually done after the old vines are removed. after the old vines are removed, when the green shoots have shoved their heads out before the last cold snap has gone. It is much better to cut the canes in summer; then pro-tect the roots of the vines with straw or leaves spread around them, which need not be removed until the young canes have begun to show their heads. Having received the full nourishment of strong, healthy roots they will then be better prepared to withstand rough GEO. WILSON.

Spraying Lawns. During the hot summer months a liberal spraying of the lawns with copious showers of water will keep the grass green and fresh and they felt philologically a little wicked in using prevent it from growing yellow and sere-looking. A long hose attached to the house pump is the best arrangement for this purpose. The nozzle should be finely perforated with holes that will admit small streams of water passing through them. This will distribute the water sevenly over the grass, and not down one part of the lawn, while other places are left without any. The spraying should not be carried to such an extent, however, as to make the ground soggy and heavy. This is bad for the grass roots, especially if trampled upon soon after the spraying. It is much better to spray the lawn every day a little than to soak it with water twice a week.

As summer leaves and fall here. ing. A long hose attached to the house pump

after the spraying. It is much better to spray the lawn every day a little than to soak it with water twice a week.

As summer leaves and fall begins to come upon us the temptation for many is to continue spaying the lawns every day as in the summer months. While the fields and trees are turning brown and yellow it makes a pretty sight to keep the lawn green and fresh. Water will certainly do this until very late in the autumn, but such forced greenness is detrimental to the future beauty of the grass. The spraying keeps the grass roots and blades green and tender long after nature would have them wither up and die. The natural period of the plants growth has ended in the autumn, and their vitality is so expended that they need a rest. Nature would have them partially dead and toughened before cold weather, but continued spraying in the autumn will keep the

THE DUCHESS' DILEMMA.

The Duke and Duchess of Skye were great potentates in their own land—looked upon as royal personages by the smaller people who surrounded them. The duke's property was of great extent and value, and the duchess had also inherited a large fortune from her brother. Thus they were enabled to keep up a very large establishment and live in a very stately fashion.

The duke was extremely handsome and dig-The Duke and Duchess of Skye were great

The duke was extremely handsome and dignified, and truth to tell. exceedingly dull. He at length a telegram came from Dover. had very few opinions of his own, but was al- "Shall be in town by lunch time. "George Chatfield." ways ready to adopt those of his really clever also practiced there is all the more reason for not spraying the grasses late in the year. The injury would only be increased to add manure to an already over-stimulated lawn. The plants should be allowed to die at the proper time, and then stable manure applied. This should be well decomposed, and no foreign seeds conveyed to the lawn in it. Wood ashes is even better than wife; and she, wisely, did her best to prevent his appearing the nonentity he was, by constantly quoting him as an authority; "The duke says ---," or, "the duke is of the opinion \_\_\_," or, "the duke wishes \_\_\_.". being phrases that frequently fell from her lips.

stable manure, for no seeds of weeds can possi-

The Flower Garden in Summer.

to produce seed will then contribute toward

as this induces new growths, and the new

sionally with a small trowel. This allows the

until the first frost of the year nipped them. Some plants, such as dahlies, tuberoses and the tall varieties of the gladiolus, are easily

broken, and they need some support other than their frail stems. Stakes should be placed

than their frail stems. Stakes should be placed alongside of them, and the stalks securely fastened in an upright position. If the stakes are cut from the woods when green they can hardly be distinguished from the plants. The plants should be tied to them with wide strips

of cloth, and not with string, as the latter is

liable to cut the plants. If a dry season makes the plants wilt in spite of frequent watering, it is well to make a mulch around the plants.

This can be done by cutting green grass from

Meal at Pasture.

better animals brought to our markets, and the

results would be more gratifying to the growers.

Poor grass pastures do not supply the cattle with sufficient nourishment to enable them to

of our country very few good pesture lands can be found. Milch cows turned from the solid

food of the barn to the thin pastures of the field demand some meal ration along with the

grass. The milk flow may be kept up for a

time under the changed circumstances, but a gradual shrinkage will surely follow. A slight

expense in providing the animals with meal will insure a larger flow and be found very profitable. The steers will grow larger in frame and lay on flesh at the same time. The

proper meal is cornmeal for milch cows tha

The Little Boulangist.

Twas in the fields of fair Garonne and grapes

From drooping, overburdened vines, each bunch

Take back thy hateful Prussian piece for I'm

So gallant was the baby mien, so brave the puny

That I caught the tiny hero up, and clasped him

"I am no Prussian, child," I cried, "nor wear

And laden down with liberal store of fruit fresh

Thought I, "the Frenchman loves the Seine as the

"Bravo, my infant patriot, here's a louis d'or for

Water as a Substitute for Grace.

Sister Weymouth was one of the most notable

women that ever lived in the good old Maine town of Blankmouth. She was notable for her

powers as an exhorter, which shone in the village prayer-meeting as brilliantly as those of

any licensed preacher whom the villagers

with her but five or six months. Not long afterward his child was born. While the offi-

ciating person was giving the infant a bath Sister Weymouth came in.
"Look here!" said she. "Be sure to hold
that baby under the water long enough to get

People who imagine that they are talking

slang when they call such a day as this a "muggy" day, and put the words, as they often

do, in a sort of vocal quotation marks, as if

it, may be reassured when they are told what

German loves the khine."

to me.

clusters fell

golden bell.

and brown,

straight began to frown.

brow of mighty scorn,

Frenchman born!"

to my breast.

helmet yet:

La Fayette."

from the vine,

From the Lewiston Journal.

all the Frost out of it!"

From the Boston Transcript.

are expected to keep up their flesh as well, cot-

lizer.

HELEN WHARBURDON.

bly be introduced by using this fertilizer.
S. W. Chambers.

The duchess, beside being a clever was wonderfully handsome woman, nearly as tall as her husband, with a queenly presence, and features that, though somewhat severely classical, were wonderfully beautiful. She always wore handsome clothes-rich velvets, satins To have flowering plants and shrubs through and brocades, priceless lace and magnificent the warm season one must needs take good jawels-knowing that they became her right care of them, and not trust too much to nature. well. She was terribly proud, and never ceased to deplore the state of modern society. The fault with many is to think that in the The only child of this couple, the Marquis The only child of this couple, the Marquis of Eliot, was, alas, a sad disappointment to his parents. He was small, insignificant-looking, and anything but clever. As a child he had been terribly delicate, and in consequence he had never been able to go to school, but had a tutor and masters at home. The one advantage in this arrangement being, as his mother said: "He would not make undesirable accuraintances both Eton and Harrow are becomsummer time everything will bloom and look its best no matter how little attention is bestowed upon it. But the garden of the ex-perienced flower-lover will always look much neater, prettier and fresher than the one presided over by an ignorant amateur. To say that weeds should be kept out of the garden is an unnecessary precaution, for all understand the need of such work. But there are other little odd jobs that can be done about the flower garden with satisfactory results. If the quaintances:both Eton and Harrow are becoming terribly mixed. The great aim of vulgar, pushing people is to send their sons to one of blooming season is to be prolonged all flowers should be removed as soon as they begin to fade. The strength of the plant that would go

Perhaps owing to his never having been to school, and his delicacy having kept him much in the background, Lord Eliot was extremely making new flowers. The embryo seed vessels should be pinched off, and the plant will make another effort to bud out in all such places. shy and awkward; he seldom spoke, and made no friends. As he grew up, the duchess was in despair about him—he showed absolutely no taste for any particular line—he was neither To secure flowers all attempts of the plants to produce seeds should be stopped.

Bedding plants should be cut back frequently. politician, scholar nor sportsman, and disliked society. In fact, he was merely a deadly dull young man.

As soon as his "coming-of-age" festivities were over, the duchess began to look out for a wife for her son. It was important he should marry. The duke's next brother's eldest son was fast and extravagant, and had married a rapid little lady whose conduct scandalized her husband's family terribly; and the thought that she should ever be duchess of Skye was intolerable. So many eligible young ladies whose birth and breeding was such as to make them suitable and desirable for so high a position, were invited with their parents to visit the dake and duchess, in hopes that Lord Eliot would fancy one of them. That any well-brought-up girl should think of refusing so great an elliance never entered the duchess' head. Alas' one after the other came and went-Lord Eliot made no sign-he avoided the syrens, one and all, and, if forced to be in their company, hardly spoke. For two years this had gone on; the duchess had frequently said: "You ought o marry, Eliot," and he always replied meekly: "Yes, mamma, by-and-by," still no progress did he make to the desired end.

the lawn and spreading it close up around the base of the plants. When it rots it can be dug The winter of 188- was very severe. The into the soil, where it will act as a good fertimarquis caught a chill, and for some weeks his health caused great anxiety. Then the doctors said he must spend the spring in a warmer climate. Nice was chosen, and, as his parents were unable to leave home at that time, the duchess settled that her nephew, Lord George Some stockbreeders, especially those who raise fancy steers, are accustomed to feed the Chatfield, a younger son of her brother, the cattle meal when at pasture. If the practice marquis of Danecourt, should accompany his was more universally observed there would be

Lord George was rather a favorite of his aunt's. He was an astute young gentleman. knew how to play upon her weak points, and had early found that, as the very liberal allowance he received from his father could easily fatten quickly, and in many of the old sections be spent before the next year's installment was who was most generous to those she liked, was by no means unwelcome. So he had with a good grace endured the duliness of Craigholme castle. Panshere park, the Wilderness, and var-ious other abodes of the duke's, and the society of his still duller consin many a time and oft; knowing that when his visit drew to a close a check for a really substantial sum would find its way from his aunt's possession into his not unwilling hand.

He really was of a kindly nature, and, though

himself a good shot and fearless rider, did not openly show that he despised Lord Eliot and ton-seed meal will increase the milk flow, and for steers and coits that are growing wheat bran is the best. E. P. S. considered him a "poor creature" because he could do neither. Consequently, his cousin had more liking for George than for any of the other relations, who never concealed their contempt for a "wretched weakling who has no manliness about him," as they were wont to

'Merci, merci, little man, here's a douceur for think and say.

A visit to Nice at that time suited Lord And I held aloft the luscious fruit the garcon gave George admirably. He knew all expenses would be paid with a liberal hand, and at the moment he was specially hard up—"Very much in Short street," as he expressed it. So a tempo-rary absence from home and too importunate duns, in a bright and cheery place like Nice, and within reach of Monte Carlo, was not at all a bad prospect. The preparations were soon made, rooms in the best hotel taken, and, The peasant-lad of seven years, so pretty, bright accompanied by courier, valets, and a whole accompanied by courier, valets, and a whole paraphernalia of traveling comforts provided by the duchess, the cousins left England and fog for bright skies, clear air, and all the other delights of the sunny south of France.

Lord Eliot wrote home regularly. His letters were like himself—not very interesting. "I feel stronger, and George and I have been on several long drives. The weether is chem. Glanced laughing in my grateful eyes, and "Monsieur," said he, with prattling voice and

several long drives. The weather is charming—so nice to go out without being nipped in two by an east wind. Hope you are both well."

This was the sum and substance of all his letters, and his parents, knowing their son, did

not expect more.

After two months at Nice Lord Eliot wrote that, feeling much better, his cousin had per-suaded him to dine at the table d'hote, My Washington fought side by side with thine own "George thinks it will be more cheerful than in our private apartment," he explained. Altogether, the Nice trip seemed to be a success. The duke and duchess were spending the spring months at Panshere Park. The post arrived at breakfast time, and one morning early

in April the duchess found a pile of letters be "One from Eliot," she said, taking it up and opening it; and, as usual, began to read it aloud. And I'll warrant e're a dozen years a soldier-boy

"My Dear Mamma: You have always urged me to marry, so I am sure you will be glad to hear of my engagement. I trust you will like Maud-she is very pretty, and says her waist is only seventeen inches. Your affectionate son, "Engaged?" exclaimed both parents, "Who can it has why does he not

"Engaged?" exclaimed both parents. "Who can it be—why does he not write more fully, Maud? It must be one of the Fullarton girls, I know they are at Nice, and they are the only people he has mentioned in his letters." And the duchess hurriedly went to the library and returned with a large peerage, which she opened and turned to the entry, "Glanmere, Duke of," and hastily glanced down the long list of children. "Yes, it must be," and she read out: "Lady Maud Geraldine Flora, the third daughter.' I knew Alice Glanmere brought out a girl this year, and she was thought very pretty; they are all charmingly. any licensed preacher whom the villagers heard, and for her quick wit, that found expression in many quaint and pithy speeches, some of which are treasured to this day, although she has long been gathered to her fathers and mothers. A worthless young man named Frost fell in love with Sister Weymouth's daughter. Failing to melt the stern objections of the young woman's mother in any other way, he pretended to be converted under her exhortations, joined the church and was married to his heart's desire. Very soon the bad blood in Frost's veins asserted itself and the rascal deserted his wife after he had lived thought very pretty; they are all charmingly well-bred and accomplished; nothing could be better. We must write to the dear boy at better.

once."
"No doubt, my love, you are right. So clever of you to guess it, for Eliot's letter is very "Ah! here's a letter from Jane Cromley from

"Ah! here's a letter from Jane Cromley from Nice—perhaps this will tell us something—she knows the Glanmeres so well." And the duchess hastily opened another letter in a thin foreign envelope, and read aloud:

"Dearest Katharine: I do not wish to be officious and disagreeable, but I do think it right you should know that Eliot is making himself very conspicuous here with a family called Jobson." ("Good gracious!" interpolated the duchess, "what a dreadful name. Dear Maud will soon stop that.") They are staying at his hotel, which is doubtless how he met them, and for the last fortnight, wherever they go, Eliot is in attendance. They are: a vulgar as their name. The mother quite too impossible: the daughters pretty in a flashy, underbred style, and ridiculously over-dressed—nolsy, fast, and altogether terrible. Alice Glanmere, who stayed at the same hotel, was horrified to see Eliot in such company. She and her charming girls have now gone to Florence. She tried to persuade your son to go with them, but he was so infatuated with Miss Maud Jobson—"

the last fortnight, wherever they go, Eliot is in attendance. They are a vulgar as their name. The mother quite too impossible; the daughters pretty in a flashy, underbred style, and ridiculously over-dressed—noisy fast, and altogether terrible. Alice Glanmere, who stayed at the same hotel, was horrified to see Eliot in such company. She and her charming girls have now gone to Forence. She tried to persuade your son to go with them, but he was so infatuated with Miss Maud Jobson—"

The duchess' voice, as she read, had become more and more agitated. When she came to the name she positively screamed.

"Miss Maud Jobson! Oh, Frederick! this is too terrible! How can we stop this horrible thing? Miss Mand Jobson—how can Eliot be such a fool—to think we should allow it!"

"But, my dear, I thought you told me Eliot was engaged to Lady Maud Fullarton?" The duke, having got one idea in his head, had not yet grasped the second.

"What s at the bottom of your disgraceful conduct."

"There's no disgrace about it, ms. Yes, I've widet."

"There's no disgrace about it, ms. Yes, I've widet."

"A horrid, low fellow; a miserable pill-mixer; this to replace the Marquis of Eliot—"

"Alf's a doctor, and he's werth two of the duchess that I've given up her son. Perhaps she'll send me a wedding present!" And with this parting shot Maud left the room.

Poor Mrs. Jobson! To think that all her grand visions of future glory as the mother of the Marchioness of Eliot and prospective Duchess of Skye should so suddenly collapse. Maud's engagement had been beyond her wildest dear the bottom of your disprace about it, ms. Yes, I've were had the seen Alf this morning, and we've settled it all, and pa's willing—"

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duke, having got one idea in his head, had not yet grasped the second.

"So I thought—so I hoped—but this letter throws a new light," and the frantic lady sank into a chair, with her son's letter in one hand and Lady Jane Cromlie's in the other.

"We must go to Nice, at once—telegraph—do something. Oh! what shall we do?"

"Is there no letter from George? asked the

duke.

"I never looked. Yes, here is one," and the duchess hastily opened and read the following "My Dear Aunt: Eliot tells me has written to inform you of his engagement. I really do not know what it may shout it—I was as much surprised as you no doubt are. Fact is, I felt a little low my-skit, and went away for a few days' change. (N. B.—He did not think it a financial point of view, and that he had gone it found to the carlo and enjoyeds very successful west there. And when I returned Eliet informed me that he was suggested to files listed Johnson. I was not aware he even knew these people, who, though staying at the hotel, we had never spokes to before I left. I began him to write and commit you and my under helion anything was settled, but he answered that, although he should, of course, write to you, everything was

settled. I do trust you will not think I am to blame in the matter. Believe me, your affectionnte nephew, "GEORGE CHATFIELD."

were terribly long to the anxious parents, but

"Why does not Eliot telegraph himself?" they wondered; but when at 1 o'clock Lord George alone entered the room, where his uncle and aunt sat anxiously expectant, they both exclaimed breathlessly;
"Oh, George! where is he? Has he not come

"Yes; he has come home, but so have the Jobsons, and they have persuaded him to go with them straight to Brighton, where they "To Brighton!-we must follow at once. Oh, George how could you allow him to suppose for one moment that we should consent to this?

How did he ever meet these people?"
"Well, it appears Miss Maud Jobson has a cherished poodle, and one day at Nice the aninmi was nearly run over by a passing flacre. Eliot happened to be standing near, and seized the creature from under the advancing wheels, just in time to save its life. Mr. and Mrs. Jobson, full of effusive gratitude, and no doubt knowing who the rescuer was, made no end of fuss over the 'courage,' 'promptitude.' &c., &c., that had saved their pet, and having thus made the acquaintance, continued to follow it up by every means in their power. Darling Boo-Boo's brave rescuer' must accompany them for drives, walks, to the play, etc., etc. They had their places put next him at the table d'hotethese schools, so as to effect an introduction to and Eliot never having been regarded as a boys of a class superior to their own." hero before—" and Lord George smiled deprecatingly at his aunt, who made a gesture of disgust and impatience—"too kindly to the homage. In fact, when I returned to Nice, he informed me of his engagement. Of course I wrote to you at once, and believe Eliot did so

> There was nothing for it but pursuit to Brighton. And there that evening the duke and duchess had a long and on one side, stormy interview with their son and heir. They argued, entreated and even threatenedit was no use-Lord Lliot, like most weak peoole, was terribly obstinate. He had made up his mind to marry Miss Jobson, and opposition only made him more determined. "We must now try the other side," moaned the duchess, as her son left the room. "Surely

> they can be bought off." Next day the duchess of Skye drove up to the door of No. 250 Marme parade. "Such a good house," she sighed. "No lack of money, I fear, which will make it so much more difficult to buy them off." Mrs. Jobson was at home, and the house inside bore many evidences of wealth. It was gaudy, ostentations, vulgarmuch gilding, huge mirrors, brightly colored, new. The duchess grouned in spirit as she recognized the difficulties before her.

> The drawing-room was vacant when the duchess was ushered in, and she had time to glance around. Furniture covered in blue satin, gilt legs and backs, masses of draperies in most inappropriate places, tables covered with photograph frames—no books, no work, no flowers—everything tasteless and showy. After a few minutes' waiting the door opened and the owner of all this appeared, and well matched her surroundings. A large, stout woman, very much made up, with masses of false vellow hair, dressed in the most ultra-fashionable style—a bright green silk dress, elaborately made, and trimmed heavily with gold embroidery, innumerable dismond brooches, bangles, rings—one glittering mass.
>
> "My dear duchess, how kind of you to come so soon; Maud will be in directly." And, smiling effusively, Mrs. Jobson advanced with outstratched hand. Further heart semantal.

> outstretched hand. But her heart somewhat failed her as the duchess, ignoring her hand, merely bowed stiffly. "Madam," she began, "I have called to see business for us both." "Uppleasant," gasped Mrs. Jobson, paling

beneath her rouge. "Has anything happened to the marquis? 'Not that I am aware of. But I have come to tell you this foolish entanglement can no longer go on. The duke absolutely refuses his consent—" "The marquis is of age: he has promised to

marry my daughter; he is not going to get out of it now." interrupted Mrs. Jobson. "Lord Eliot is entirely dependent on the duke; he has absolutely nothing to marry on." "But he will be the duke of Skye some day, and Maud will be the duke of Skye some day, and Maud will be duchess." And Mrs. Jobson faced her antagonist triumphantly. "And here she is"—as the door opened, and a tall, showylooking girl, a younger edition of the mother, entered the room.

"I should prefer that this interview be between you and me alone" said the duches.

tween you and me alone," said the duchess coldly, completely ignoring her daughter-in-law elect. "Oh! ma-if I'm not wanted, I'd better go,"

and Miss Maud, tossing her head disdainfully, flounced out of the room.
"I am empowered by the duke to-tothe duchess faltered, as she glanced at the prosperous over-dressed woman before her, and her task seemed at each moment more and

more difficult-"to-to-offer-any-compen-Mrs. Jobson's face grew crimson beneath the paint and pearl powder-she fairly screamed

"Do you come here to insult us? to offer to

"Do you come here to insult us? to offer to bribe us to give up our daughter's future prospects for money?"

The poor duchess was sorely embarrassed; she knew not what to say or do; how persuade these people to see reason. "Do, pray, consider before you encourage your daughter to take a step which could only lead to misery. Lord Eliot's family would never receive her; they would have nothing to live on; in short, it would be a wretched business—"

"You can't prevent her being Marchioness of Eliot now, and Duchess of Skye hereafter! Mr. Jobson will not allow his daughter to starve, whatever you may do by your son!"

whatever you may do by your son!"

The duchess felt flight was her only resource. "It is useless our prolonging this interview," she said; "I will wish you good morning." And, with a stately bow, she left the room, feeling that nothing had been gained by her most unpleasant mission. In deep dejection she returned to the hotel to give an account of her discomfiture to the duke

discomfiture to the duke.
"Well, ma, is that old cat gone?" And Miss Maud Jobson thrust her head in at the door of the drawing-room, where her mother was walking up and down in a state of boiling in

dignation.
"To insult us by offering money! How dare she! Kou shall marry him!"
"No, ma; I've come to tell you that I shan't."
"Maude——" Mrs. Jobson sank into a chair,

almost speechless.
"I never liked him. He's a namby-pamby nincompoop, and what's the use of being a marchioness with no money, and a family that won't recognize me? No, I'm not going to marry him, and there's an end of it!"

"Maud, you've been listening at the door."

"Maud, you've been listening at the door."
"Of course I have. It was my business you were discussing. I'd a perfect right to listen."
Mrs. Jobson stormed and raged and fumed. To think that her daughter, for whom she had schemed so successfully, should turn traitor and behave so scandalously.
"Do you think you will pick up a greater catch, may I ask? Dukes are not as plentiful as blackberries. What will your father say?"
"I've told pa. and he says, 'All right.' He

"I've told pa, and he says, 'All right.' He doesn't want me to marry a man I loath and "You were quite willing to marry him at

"Well, it did seem rather fine; but I've thought better of it-" "You've been meeting that wretched Alfred Robinson again," screamed Mrs. Jobson; "that's what's at the bottom of your disgraceful con-

est dreams—a marquis! and to think of that "obstinate, wretched, low-minded girl" (for thus Mrs. Jobson thought of her daughter now) throwing away such a chance, to marry Alfred Robinson, a young and struggling doctor.

"Washing me, too, to write and tell the duchees, after all her insolence to me! No, I won't. Let her find it out for herself—"

Mrs. Jobson's younger daughters, Louiss and Blanche, quite sympathized with their mother. Had the marquis happened to fancy one of them, how differently they would have behaved.

"It is too odious of Maud," they cried. "She might think of us. We had so looked forward to her taking us about—even presenting us at court—and now—oh! it is too selfish—we shall never be presented now."

This plaint of Louisa's suddenly inspired Mrs. Jobson with a bright idea. Ah! She would get something out of the broken engagement after all.

"Girls," she exclaimed, "we shall go to court, and the duchess of Skye shall present us!"

"Not at all. If Maud is determined to throw way with such a splendid chance, she shall not be allowed to speil all our prospects. I will write to the duchess and say that, on condition she presents us at the next drawing-room. Maud shall break off the engagement to her son. No need to tell her that the silly girl intends to do so in any case; and we must make Maud promise to hold her tongue till after the

drawing-room; there is one in a fortnight."

"Oh. ma. what a splendid idea. She must be quiet till after that. Do—do write at once." Mand Jobson entered con amore into her mother's plan. She, too, would like to be presented. No one in their circle of acquaintances had ever penetrated the sacred precincts of Buckingham palace. How the Jonses and Browns and Smiths would open their eyes.

"I don't mind pretending to be engaged to Eliot for so short a time, if I don't have to be bored with him too ranch." Ho said.

bored with him too much," she said. When the duchess received Mrs. Jobson's letter her wrath and amazement were excessive.
"That I should be asked to present that woman and her daughters! such impertinence! such presumption! Good heavens, what next!" "Well, my dear aunt," said Lord George, who was with her at the moment: "It seems to me a lesser evil than that Eliot should marry

into such a family. Very unpleasant, I allowbut still-What is Mr. Jobson, George-one never bears of him?" "Something in the city, I believe-and heaps

of money. "I have always so strongly disapproved of the influx of dreadful people who have been received at court within the last few years; people that have no claim, no right to force themselves into a place that should be select. but that, alas, is so no longer. How could ! explain such a presentation to all those who have known how strongly I feel on the subject? No, no; I cannot submit to such degrading terms!

"Don't write a refusal at once. I quite agree with all you say. It is impertinent—odious—but the alternative seems worse," said Lord At the end of two days the duchess received

second note from Mrs. Jobson, which ran as "Dear Duchess: Not having as yet had any answer to my letter of the 10th, I write again, as time presses. The drawing-room is on the 22d, and I must ask for an answer at once. Mr. Jobson does not like long engarements, and the marquis is anxious that the wedding should take place next month, so there is no time to lose. I must at once order Mand's trousseau or our trains, and leave it to your grace to say which.

Truly yours.

"ARABELIA JOSSON."

The poor duchess! she was indeed driven into a corner. She had always been so staunch an upholder of the aristocratic principles of her youth! And now that she should have to decide between the marriage of her son to Miss Mand Jobson, or the presentation by herself of this vulgar and obscure family! It was indeed a

cruel dilemma.

Finally, Lord George was made the means of the negotiations. He called on Mrs. Jobson and informed her that the duchess would consent to present her (and she could then present her daughters) on condition that Mrs. and Miss Jobson would give a written promise to release Lord Eliot from his engagement as soon as the

drawing-room was over.

No sooner had Lord George left the house than Mrs. and the Misses Jobson flew to their dressmaker, Mme. Frivole, where they spent many hours choosing the most magnificent dresses in which to appear before the queen. The young ladies were to have white satin and pearls, and Mrs. Jobson selected for herself a brilliant green velvet train, to be trimmed with gold, and petticoat of rose-pink satin cov-ered with many colored beads. Then shoes, gloves, fans, etc., had to be bought, bouquets ordered, an appointment made with a pho-tographer to photograph the ladies in all their bravery: "in your largest size," said Mrs. Jobson importantly. The hairdresser had to be written to and engaged, also rooms taken at the Grosvenor hotel. In fact, the arrangements kept the whole family in a state of pleasurable excitement for days.

Meantime the duchess was in a most un-

happy frame of mind; the worry and annoy-ance made her positively ill. She and the duke had now taken up their abode in London for , too, had ord for the drawing. "Anything will do," she told her dressmaker, who stared in astonishment. Her grace was in the habit of taking such interest in her dress, and liked to exercise her individual taste considerably, but the whole business was such a humiliation to her this time that she could not bear to think of it. "Happily I have the entree," she said to her-

self, "so shall merely waik through, and may never see those dreadful people at all."

Some few days before the drawing-room, Mrs. Jobson, who had, by d-ligent study of the Court Circular, acquired some insight into necessarry etiquette, wrote a note to the duchess to say that the names for the presenta-tion cards were "Mrs. James Jobson, Miss Jobson, Miss Louisa Jobson, Miss Blanche Jobson.

This as a reminder.

The duchess, indeed, required no reminder; the miserable subject engrossed her thoughts. She saw little of her son; he remained at Brighton, and she could not bear the society of even ber closest friends. The morning Mrs. Job-son's note arrived the duchess wrote the cus-tomary intimation to the lord chamberlain that she meant to attend the drawing-room "and present Mrs. James Jobson." Having done this, she left the note on her table, mean-ing to send it in the afternoon, and ordered her carriage to drive to the park. Not very far from Skye house the carriage came to a sudden stop. The duchess looked out to see the cause and discovered a little crowd gathered in front of the church in that street. At that moment a lady in full bridal costume descended from a hired carriage and entered the church; as the duchess caught sight of her she started and stared in astonishment. "Surely it is—no—it is impossible. Is it Miss Maud Jobson? Can it be she? Surely Eliot is mand Josson? Can it be she? Surely Eliot is not going to steal a march on us in this way. No bridesmaids, no wedding party. Oh! I must see," and hastily calling to her footman to open the carriage door, the duchess alighted and entered the church. Yes, there was a wedding going on, but the tall, broad-shouldered young bridegroup here are restalled. wedding going on, but the tail, broad-aloud-dered young bridegroom bore no resemblance to her son, and the bride, could it be—— The duchess listened eagerly for the names. "Alfred Robinson" and "Maud Jobson." Was

it possible? might it not be some cousin with the same name? She would make sure.

As the newly-wedded pair were leaving the the church the duchess stepped up to the astonished bride, who started and blushed. Yes! it must be the same Maud Jobson. Oh, what a

she must have some explanation.
"Oh! I am so sorry," cried the bride, almoin tears. "Ma will be so vexed."

"Come home with me at once," cried the duchess, too much excited to weigh her words, and only feeling she must get to the bottom of the story. And before the bride or bridegroom could speak they were handed into the duchess' brougham and whirled away to Skye house, 'Home" being the order given to the aston

"Home" being the order given to the astonished servants.

"Now explain," and the duchess waved her hand to Maud and her husband to be seated.

"I never wanted to marry Lord Eliot," faltered the bride; "but ma thought it would be a grand marriage, and so we were engaged. But Alf and I always cared for each other, and when we returned from Nice, and I heard how the marquis's family hated the thought of his marrying me, I told ma I would not marry him. But we all wanted to be presented, so ma said I must not break off my engagement till after the drawing-room. And then Alf got the promise of a good practice in India, but he must sail to-morrow, so—so we just ran away and were married. I made Frivole make a high body to my court dress, and we were going back this my court dress, and we were going back this afternoon to tell pa and ma. They'd have kept it quiet till after the 22d; and we go off to-morrow. But now—oh! dear what will ma

The duchess was so overjoyed at the new turn of affairs that she at once became both cordial and kind to the newly-married pair—whom she had taken such summary possession of. She gave them luncheon and then sent her carriage with them to the hotel they were staying at, and then having first torn up the note to the lord chamberlain, herself drove to Messars. Hancock and purchased a handsome diamond bracelet, which she sent "with best wishes from the Duke and Duches of Skye, to Mrs. Alfred Robinson."

As to the Jobsons, their consternation was beyond words. A note from the duchess "declining to present Mrs. and the Misses Jobson" arrived just before Maud (who had been supposed to be spending the day in London, shopping) and her husband appeared.

"Treacherous, underhanded minx," and other compliments were showered on the bride by her affectionate mother and sisters.

"Our trains have just come home—"

"Our trains have just come home—"
"The bouquets ordered—"
"The photographer—"
"What will the Joneses say—?"
"And the Smiths—?"
"And the Browns—?"
"And we shall never be presented now," and Mrs. Jobson and her daughters burst into floods of hysterical tears.

The marquis of Eliot took his jilting very calmly. He declined to discuss the subject with his parents, who became more anxious than ever to see him "safely and suitably married."—Argory.

The death of Mrs. Mary J. McMulli of the late Hon. Fayette McMullin, county, Va., ex-Congressman and ex-of Washington territory, is announced

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ANNUAL SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY — June 3, 1889.— Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Navy Sup lies," will be received at the Eurean of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A. M., JUNE : 7, 1889, and publicly opened inabediately thereatter, for the annual supplies required during the 3scal year ending June 30, 1899, at the several Navy-Yards and Stations, except at the Navy-Yard, Mare Island, Cal., proposals for which will be received until ELEVEN O'CLOCK, JULY 6, 1889, and publicly opened immediately thereafter. The supplies are divided into classes numbered as follows: 13, building material: 19, dry goods, bunting, &c.; 20, fuel; 22, glass; 32, sheep skins; 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, lumber and timber; 42, pix-iron; 48, naval stores; 50, oils, sperm, lard, &c., and grease; 52, alcobol, lipseed il, McInnes' paint; 59, ship-chandlery; 61, stationery and type-writing materials; 68, crucibles; 71, provender, harness, foundry facings, &c. Classes are called for at the several Navy-Yards and Stations, as follows: Portsmouth, N. H.—13, 20, 33, 35, 36, 37, 42, 48, 59, 61, 71; Boston—13, 20, 48, 59, 61, 71; keyport—20, 61; Brooklyn, N. Y.—13, 19, 20, 22, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 42, 43, 50, 61, 71; Mare Island—13, 20, 22, 33, 34, 36, 37, 61, 71; Washington—13, 19, 20, 32, 33, 35, 34, 36, 37, 61, 71; Washington—13, 19, 20, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 61, 71; Washington—13, 19, 20, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 61, 71; Washington—18, 19, 20, 32, 33, 35, 37, 42, 43, 50, 61, 61, 71. Schedules for any Navy-Yard or Station desired, with blank forms of proposal, will be furnished upon application to the Bureau. Information regarding the supplies to be furnished can be obtained upon application to the Bureau. Information regarding the supplies to be furnished for the respective Navy-Yards and Stations. Schedules for Mary-Kard will be supplied also by the Commandant. The articles must in all cases conform to the naval standard and pass the usual inspection. The Department reserves th PROPOSALS.

DROPOSALS FOR CEMENT.-U. S. ENGINEER

DROPOSALS FOR CEMENT.—U. S. ENGINEER
Office, 2136 Pennsylvania ave. p.w., Washington,
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TUESDAY, JUNE TWENTY-FIFTH, 1889, for
1,500 barrels, more or less, of hydraulic Fortland
Cement, Preference will be given to cement of domestic manufacture, conditions of quality and price
being equal. For specifications and all information
apply to FETER C. HAINS, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers
Je13.14, 15, 17,22,24-6t

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES—DEPARTMENT OF
JUSTICE, Washington, June 18, 1839.—Scaled
proposals for furnishing the Department of Justice
with the necessary supplies of the articles named below, for its use during the fiscal year ending June 30,
1890, will be received until TWELVE O'CLOCK M.,
MONDAY, JULY FIRST, 1889, at the office of the
cinief clerk, as follows: Fuel, Ice, Stationery, Washing
Towels, Miscellaneous, Also for the purchase of the
Waste Paper of the department. The right to waive
defects and to reject any or all bids is reserved. Blank
forms and information will be furnished on application. W. H. H. MILLER, Attorney-General, je18-11t

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT
S the office of the -upervising Architect, Treasury
Department, Washington, D. C., until TWO O'CLOCK
P. M. on THE TENTH DAY OF JULY, 1889, for
supplying and delivering at freight depot at place of
destination the post-office lock boxes, lock grawers,
locks,pulls, plates, etc., for U.S. public buildings as may
be ordered during the facal year ending June 30, 1890;
Copies of the specification and any additional in ormation may be had on a plication at this office. Each
bid must be accompanied by a certified check for
\$100. JAS, H. WINDRIM, Supervising Architect.

Je18-6034

DEOPOSALS FOR MATERIAL FOR REPAIRS OF BUILDINGS, &c., AT HOWARD UNIVER-ITY.—
Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received by the undersigned until Two P.M., JUNE TWENTY-NINTH, 1889, for furnishing Lumber, Lime, Cement, Hardware, Faints, Roofing lin, &c., for the Howard University for the year ending June 50, 1890. The right to reject bids or parts of bids is reserved. Particulars furnished on application to the undersigned. J. B. JOHNSON, Treasurer.

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J., "4:00, 48:00, "9:30, "12:00 a.m., "2:30, "4:20 and

"10:30 D.m. Buffet Parlor Cars on all day trains.

Sleeping Car on the 10:30 p.m., open at 9:00 p.m.

The 4:20 p.m. train does not stop at Elizabeth or Newark.

4:00, 18:00, '9:30, '12:00 a.m., '2:30, '4:20, '7:00 and '10:30 p.m.

For intermediate points between Baltimore and Philadelphia, '5:30 a.m., '2:30 and '4:30 p.m.

Trains leave New York for Washington, '8:30, '11:00 a.m., '1:30, '2:30, '3:15, '5:00 p.m. and '12:00 hight.

Trains leave Philadelphia for Washington, '4:10, '8:15, '11:10 a.m., '11:35, '4:15, '5:05, '5:43 and '7:30 p.m.

8:15. 11:10 a.m., 17:08, 12:00 m.
7:30 p.m.
For Atlantic City \*4:00 a.m. and \*12:00 m.
For Atlantic City \*4:00 a.m. and ocean Grove 112:00 m.
Except Sunday \*Daily . (Sunday only .
Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Co. on orders left at ticket offices, 619 and 1351 Pennsylvana avenue and at Depot. CHAS. O. SCULL. Gen. Pass. Ag't.
J. 1. ODELL, General Manager. Je15

J. 1. ODELL, General Manager.

THE GREAT

TO THE NORTH, WEST AND SOUTHWEST
DOUBLE TRACK.

SPLENDID SCENERY.

STEEL BAILS, MAGNIFICENT EQUIPMENT.

IN EFFECT MAY 131H, 1889.

TRAINS LEAVE WASHINGTON, FROM STATION, CORNER OF SIXTH AND B STREETS, AS FOLLOWS:

For Pittsburg and the West, Chicago Limited Express of Puliman Vestibuled Cars at 9:50 a.m. daily; Past Line, 9:50 a.m. daily to Cincinnati and 8t. Louis, with Sleeping Cars from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, and Harrisburg to St Louis; daily, except Saturday, to Chicago, with Sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago, Western Express, at 7:60 p.m. daily, with Sleeping Cars Washington to Chicago and St. Louis, connecting daily at Harrisburg with through Sleepers for Louisville and Memphis, Facific Express, 10:00 p. m. daily, for Pittsburg and the West, with through Sleeper to Pittsburg, and Pittsburg to Chicago.

For Kane, Canandaigus, Rochester and Niggree Falls.

Chicago, For Kone, Canandaigua, Rochester and Niagara Falis For Kane, Canandaigua, Rochester and Niagara Falls daily, except Sunday, 8:10a.m.

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD

For Eric, Canandaigua and Rochester daily: for Buffalo and Niagara daily, except Saturday, 10:00 p. m., with Sleeping Car Washington to Rochester.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven and Elmira at 9:50 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

FOR PHILADELLEBIA, NEW YORK AND THE EAST, 7:20, 9:00, 11:00 and 11:40 a.m., 2:50, 4:10, 10:00 and 11:20 p.m. Cananday, 9:00, 11:40 a.m., 2:50, 4:10, 10:00 and 11:20 p.m. Limited Express of 1 uliman Parior Care, 9:40 a.m. daily, except Sunday, and 3:45 p.m. daily, with Dinning Car.

FOR PHILADELPHIA ONLY

FOR PHILADELPHIA ONLY. For PHILADELPHIA ONLY.

Fast Express 8:10 a.m. week days, and 8:10 p. m.,
daily. Express 2:10 p. m. daily. Accom. 6 p. m.
daily.

For Boston, without change, 2:50 p. m. every day.

For Brooklyn, N. Y., all through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of Brooklyn Annex, affording direct transfer to Fulton street, avoiding double ferriage across New York city.

For Athantic City 11:00 and 11:40 a. m. week days.

For Baltimore, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:60, 9:40, 9:50, 11:00, and 11:40 a. m., 12:05, 2:10, 2:50, 3:45, 4:10, 4:20, 4:40, 6:00, 7:40, 8:10, 10:00, and 11:20 p. m. On Sunday, 9:00, 9:05, 9:50, 11:40 a. m., 2:10, 2:50, 3:45, 4:10, 6:00, 7:40, 8:10, 10:00, and 11:20 p. m. and 4:40 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Prope's Creek Line, 7:20 a.m. and 4:40 p.m. daily, except Sunday.

For Admapolia, 7:20 and 9:00 a.m., 12:05, 4:20 and 6:00 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Sundays, 9:05 a.m., 4:10 p.m.

ALEXANDRIA AND FREDERICKSBURG RAHLWAY, AND ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON RAILWAY.

For Alexandria, 4:30, 6:35, 7:45, 8:40, 9:45, 10:57, a.m., 12:04 hoon, 2:05, 4:25, 4:55, 6:01, 6:24, 8:02, 10:05 and 11:37 p.m. On Sunday at 4:30, 7:45, 9:45, 10:57 a.m., 2:35, 6:01, 8:02 and 10:05 p.m.

p.m. Accommodation for Quantice, 7:45 a.m. and 4:55 p.m. week days, 7:45 a.m. Sundays. For Richmond and the South, 4:30, 10:57 a.m. daily, For Richmond and the South, 4:30, 10:57 a. m. daily, and 6:21 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6:05, 7:05, 8:00, 9:10, 10:15, 11:07 a. m.; 1:20, 3:30, 3:16, 5:10, 7:05, 8:00, 9:20, 20, 22, and 11:05 p. m. On Sunday at 9:10 and 11:07 a. m.; 2:00, 5:10, 7:05, 8:00, 9:20, and 10:32 p. m.

Tickets and information at the office, northeast corner of 1:th street and Fennsylvania avenue, and at the station, where orders can be left for the checking of bargage to destination from hotels and residences.

PIEDMONT AIR LINE.

Schedule in effect May 12, 1889.

8:30 a. m.—Fast Tennesse hadi, daily for Warrenton, Gordonsville, Cauriottesville, Lynchburg, and stations between Alexandria and Lynchburg, Roanoka, Pristol, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Memphis, Pulman Sleeper Wasnington to Memphis.

11:24 a. m.—Fast mail doily for Warrenton, Charlottesville, Gordonsville, Stations Chesspeake and Onio Route, Lynchturg, Rocky Mount, Danville and Stations between Lynchburg and Danville, Greensboro, hallegth, Ask ville, Charlotte, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta, Biro implain, Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and California, Pullman Sleeper New York to Atlanta, parior cars Atlanta to Montgomery, Pullman Sleepers Montgomery to New Orleans, Pullman Sleepers Montgomery to New Orleans, Pullman Sleepers Washington to Cincinnati via C. and O. Route.

2:35 p. m.—Daily, event Sunday, for Monagenet.

POTOMAC RIVER BOATS.

Steamer John W. Thompson leaves 6th street wharf on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m. Re-turning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, p. m., landing at River Landings as far as Rock Foint, Col-ton'a, Md., Nomini Creek, Va., Currioman, Va., and Leonardtown, Md. Fare to all landings: First-class, 50 cents; Second class, 35 cents.

DAILY NORFOLK LINE.
OLD POINT AND THE SOUTH.
Steamer Lady of the Lake, from 6th-st, wharf, Tu
day, Thursday, and Sunday, 5 p.m. Steamer Ge
leary, 7th-st, wharf, Monday, Wednesday, and Frid
5 p.m. Steamer Leary stops at Piney Point. Fa
\$1.50. Lake, 7el, cail, 94; Leary, 745-3. myl

STEAMER MATTANO, HAVING BEEN REBUILT, Sleaves 7th-street wharf on SUNDAYS, TEES-DAYS, and THURSDAYS, at 7 a. m., for Potomac river landings, as far as Mattox creek, Grinder's wharf, Sundays down and Wednesdays up. Brent's and Chapel Point, Thursdays down and Mondays and Wednesdays

NEW IRON STEAMER "WAKEFIELD"
Leaves 7th-street wharf on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS
and SATURDAYS at 7 a. m. Returning TUESDAYS
FRIDAYS and SUNDAYS p. m. touching at Rives
Landings as far as Nomini Crock, Va., St. Clements has
and Leonardtown, Md. Compects with E and O. R. R. a
Shapherds. See schedule. JOHN R. PADGETT, Agt
C. W. SIDLEY, Manager.

Coorne By Gas A full line of

WASSINGTON GASLIGHT OF ARCHITECTS

MANCIN R. PAVA, JR., & CO.,

CAS COOKING STOVEN On head and for sale.

Route.

2:35 p. m.—Daily, except Sunday, for Manassas, Strasburg and intermediate stations.

7:25 p. m.—Daily via Lynchburg, Bristol and Chattanooga, Pullman Vestibule Sleepers Washington to Memphis, connecting thence for all Arkansas points; also Washington to New Orleans.

9:40 p. m.—Western Express, daily for Manassas, Chariottesville, Staunton, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pellman Vestibule train Washington to Cincinnati, Pellman Sleeper for Louisville.

11:00 p. m.—Southern Express daily for Lynchburg, Danville, Raleigh, Asheville, Charlotte, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta, Montgomery, New Orleans, Lexas, and California, Pullman Vestibule Car Washington to New Orleans, via Atlanta and Montgomery, Pullman Sleeper Washington & Birmingham, Ala., via Atlanta and Georgia Pacific Radiway.

Trains on Washington and Ohio division leave Washington 9:00 a.m. daily except Sunday, and 4:45 p.m. daily; arrive Round Hill 11:40 a.m. and 7:20 p.m.; returning leave Round Hill 6:05 a.m. daily and 1:30 p.m. draily except Sunday, arriving Washington 8:30 a.m. and 3:58 p.m.

Through trains from the South via Charlotte, Danville and Lynchburg arrive in Washington 6:53 a.m. and 7:13 p.m.; via East Tennessee, Bristol and Lynchburg at 8:03 a.m. and 10:40 p.m.; via Chesapeake and Ohio route and Charlotteville at 2:35 p.m. and 7:13 p.m. via East Tennessee, Bristol and Lynchsburg at 8:03 a.m. and 10:40 p.m.; via Chesapeake and Ohio route and Charlotteville at 2:35 p.m. and 7:13 p.m.; via East Tennessee, Bristol and Lynchsburg at 8:03 a.m. and 10:40 p.m.; via Chesapeake and Ohio route and Charlotteville at 2:35 p.m. and 7:13 p.m. and 6:53 a.m. Strasburg local at 10:15 a.m.

Ticketa, eleeping-car reservation and information

a.m.
Tickets, sleeping-car reservation and information furnished, and baguage checked at office, 1300 Fenn sylvania avenue, and at Passenger Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, 6th and B streets.

myll
JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen Pass. Agent

DOTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS.